3:Chao E-5 (1939-1941)1948 AF12 North China AF12

About one-third of the families fail in the processes of competition and cooperation. It is not that they lack the spirit of cooperation, but that they do not produce enough for exchange. Economic self-sufficiency, if it has ever existed in this village, has gone. To produce for one's own consumption alone is insufficient. The ideal is for a farmer to produce enough for his own use together with a surplus for exchange for other necessities and for future goods. There is, however, not a single family which cultivates cash-crops only. There is too much risk for small-scale farming involved in such an attempt. Thus a farmer finds a world larger than his family or village, but in case he is defeated in this larger world, the only thing left to him is perhaps to return to his home for encouragement and comfort.

Sex

Less realistic but more romantic than hunger is the desire of sex. Talking about sex is as yet not allowed in public among the villagers. On the surface, the principle of modesty seems to be well observed. Consequently, it is exceedingly difficult for an outsider to make any observation on intimate sex behavior and sex interests of the villagers. Nevertheless, once an investigator has been taken as their friend, he never fails to hear gossip about sex problems.

The P'ing-chiao-tsun folks still believe in the separation of the sexes, but in practice, this separation has not been rigidly observed. Below the age of six, girls and boys mix quite freely. Beginning at ten, life with the girls grows more serious. To them and their parents, chastity is a matter of great concern.

The normal age for marriage varies from eighteen to twenty-four with females marrying at an earlier age than males. While marriage is, in the ideology of villagers, not so much for carnal satisfaction as it is for progeny,[12] it is, nevertheless, the only socially approved form of cohabitation. This is particularly true with the females.

In the Chinese way of thinking, marriage is not merely the union of two individuals, it is an affair that concerns the two families.

12 "The desire of Sex is composed, fundamentally, of the carnal appetite; secondarily, of the psychic want for affection, esteem, and companionship; and thirdly, of the desire for progeny." — A. E Ayau, The Social Psychology of Hunger and Sex, p. 61. In the ideology of the P'ing-chiao-tsun folks, these three elements are in a reverse order.

5: Tao E-5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

511 commodities, the remuneration of services, personal or otherwise, or the presents and gifts to friends or relatives. Other disbursements, such as sums expended for redeeming pawned articles, paying debts or loan society subscriptions or lending loans to others, are all excluded from this definition.

Meals offered by relatives or friends are considered as income on the one hand and expenditure on the other, so also are those provided by employers. Both have been calculated and recorded after careful inquiry.

FOOD PRICES

435 437 One difficulty encountered by us in the study of consumption has been to find out its quantity. Purchases of food and other articles among the Chinese families are frequently made, not in terms of quantity, but at so much money's worth. The housewife, for instance, when making purchases, would say that she wants twenty coppers of sugar and ten coppers of tea of a certain brand. As a rule, the grocer has always ready in hand the articles in packages of a definite value. On receiving the order, he would at once throw on the counter four packages of sugar and five packages of tea. It is evident that the size of the package is determined by the price of the article per catty and varies with the prices. But as the purchases are generally made in small quantities, the weight is but seldom referred to. This is particularly true of the poor families which have to buy their articles of food at every meal.

Such being the case, there appear, therefore, in many items in our accounts only figures for the sums expended but not the quantities purchased. For this purpose, the investigators were instructed to report at frequent intervals the retail prices of the market for a great number of commodities and their monthly average prices were used to determine the quantities of articles bought by various families. For those commodities whose prices fluctuated but slightly during the six months of investigation, the general average of that whole period was used.

5: Tao E-5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

There were, besides, certain commodities which are always sold in pieces of a definite size. In determining their quantity they were weighed. In this way the quantity of various purchases was worked out.

THE ADULT EQUIVALENT

For a study of consumption, families of different sizes have to be reduced to terms of a uniform unit. Many scales have been made use of for this purpose, but in studying the consumption of the Chinese population, it is preferable to work out a new scale of equivalent adults by means of either medical or economic research into the physiological needs of the average Chinese. Such a scale is, however, still wanting, and for our present purpose, Atwater's scale which was based solely on food consumption has been adopted. The scale is as follows:

	Male	*Female*
Under 2 years	30	30
2 and under 6	40	40
6 „ „ 10	50	50
10 „ „ 12	60	60
12 „ „ 13	70	60
13 „ „ 15	80	70
15 „ „ 17	90	80
17 and over	100	80

In the forty-eight working families, there were altogether 220 persons. Reduced according to the above scale, they were 162.1 equivalent adults. It has been further worked out that of these equivalent adults, 131.77 had taken meals at home while 30.33 had their meals outside.

It should be noted that as Atwater's scale is based on dietary studies, it can hardly be considered a satisfactory one to measure the consumption of commodities other than food. However, liberty has been taken in our study to use the scale throughout, as adequate scales based on all groups of expenditure have yet to be worked out in this country.

7: Gamble S-5 (1926-1927) 1933 AF12 North China AF12

511 house; the $80 group a little over three lights for 4.8 *chien;* and the $300 group nearly six lights for a house with 7.3 *chien.*

354 511 One hundred and twenty-eight families reported some expenditure for candles, but usually only a small amount. Even for the families purchasing candles, none of the income groups had an average expenditure of $1 a year per family. For half the groups, the average was less than 25 cents per family. These figures, however, do not include the candles purchased by 26 families for use in connection with religious observances. They are included as expenditure for religion. The Chinese terms for the two kinds of candles are quite distinct. The ordinary candle is called *yang la,* or foreign candle, the other *kung la,* or offering candle.

372 511 Matches were entered on all but six of the accounts. The amounts were naturally small. The average retail price in Shanghai was 5.2 cents for a package of ten boxes of safety matches.[16] The Peiping price was probably only slightly higher. Fifty-seven families spent less than 10 cents for matches during the year. Only 30 spent more than 50 cents, and three more than $1. The average per family was 12 cents for the $5 group; 28 cents for the $25 group; 40 cents for the $60 group; and 70 cents for the $200 group. This last was the largest of the income group averages. 437 Many families also probably secured matches from the rag-pickers, who go from door to door collecting rags and old cloth, and give in exchange small boxes of matches.

[16] No. 9.